

PRICE TWOPENCE

£2 REWARD.—DOY, of 227 FIVE RD.,
Silver-leaf Hunting WATCH, No. 2086,
red Albert-chain attached. The above reward
given on delivery to Mr. RAE, Dow Drop Inn, Wood
moor-street, Woolloomooloo.

£1 REWARD.—Any person giving such information
as will lead to the conviction of the person who
Stole a Hand TRUCK from my premises will receive
above reward. T. ONELL, George-street, HAYMAKERS

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, from the
my Office, a large Newfoundland DOG, black,
white neck and feet, answers to name of Jupiter. Above
ward will be paid on delivery. Tavistock Hotel, Hunter

OST, near St. Matthias's Church, a Maltese FA
Reward. Mr. KEYSE, Point Piper Road.

OST on Thursday last, a white COCKATOO.
person returning it at 400, Pitt-street, be rewarded

STOLEN.—22 REWARD. Stolen from the Col
opposite Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-street, on Co
day, 19th, between 1 and 2 p.m., a CANARY-cage
The above reward on conviction of the thief, or on

FOUND, MONEY, on Church-hill. Apply to CAZALY, 41, Cumberland-street North.

FOUND, Cream-coloured Kangaroo SLUT. The owner can have it at the Royal Oak, Paddington.

BAY PONY FOUND. Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

HONESTY, WITH THANKS.—Mr. T. FURDALE, on behalf of a Poor Widow, returns heartfelt thanks to Mr. PATRICK DEGAN, No. George-street Markets, for his honesty in advertising handing over to him the Purse and Money found by that was lost. 244, Kent-street, 13th July, 1868.

N ship of the late firm of LAW and TINSLEY accounts due to the late firm are to be paid to GEORGE LAW, who still continues the business on his own account in the same premises, next Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, at 41, Lower George-street. A liberal allowance to be made. All goods delivered free. GEORGE LAW.

NOTICE.—If the party who left FOUR LAMBS in the yard on Friday does not take them away in 23 hours they will be sold to pay expenses. A. RODGERSON, Goulburn-street West.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—M. M'MAHON, Householder, in returning thanks to his friends for his name in general for their support, begs to inform that he has REMOVED to York-street, near Market-street, and in order that the times he has reduced the price. Showing, as under—
Light Horse, 5s per set

P. C. G. L. L. E.
AGENT FOR THE HULLER RIVER NE
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; rail
 charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods re-
 ceived and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, ac-
 cording to the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT
 OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED
 if shipped by the H. B. N. S. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

TO SETTLERS AND STOCKHOLDERS
 NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND

give notice that they have opened a branch of their business at **STOCK, STATION, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 181, PETERBACH'S BUILDING, SOUTH BRIDGE ROAD, SINGAPORE.** Mr. G. H. MANN, who has had twelve years' experience in the trade, will now devote his time solely to the sale of Stock and Station Agents.
 Having the advantage of a direct and constant communication with, and knowledge of the requirements of the Southern market, they will always be in a position to give the latest information regarding the prospects of the Southern Colonies, and to place the necessary care in a manner that we feel sure will give satisfaction.
 Any stock consigned to us for sale, either in Sydney or the Southern Colonies, will be sold at the best price, and no care shall be wanting on our part to merit patronage and support.
PETERBACH, EASTLESTONE, and CO.
 Stock and Station Agents,
 Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, Victoria.
 Sydney, Waigwa Wagga, and Deniliquin, New South Wales.

HARRISON and JON WOODROCK, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, WOOLSTOCKERS, AUCTIONEERS, CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THIS day commenced business in Melbourne and Sandhurst as SHEEP and CATTLE SALESMEN, in connection with our present business as Wool Brokers, and Station Agents.

Constituents consigning stock to our care may rely on our best endeavours to forward their interests.

We have engaged thoroughly competent salesmen, and the arrangements will be conducted under our supervision.

R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO

Melbourne and Sandhurst.
July 1, 1868.

TO SQUATTERS, STOREKEEPERS, TRADING MEN, &c. The Advertiser is prepared to negotiate loans, and assignments in accordance with the provisions of the Act in that behalf.

MELBOURNE—MENZIES' OLD HOTEL.
Trobe-street East.—JOHN AITON, late of Balmain, Proprietor.
This old-established house has recently undergone complete renovation, and is now in every respect a **FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.**
The Proprietor invites the attention of visitors to Melbourne to the superior accommodation afforded by his establishment. Families and private boarders will find every convenience and quiet not to be excelled by any other house in the city.
Private entrance sheds, and statements of affairs, post office orders, and all other business transacted.
&c. Any part of the colonies visited. Street car fare, and unexceptionable references given. Address F. J. Menzies, Bathurst-street.

None but the choicest Wines and Spirits kept in cellar.

Attached to the Hotel is an elegant Billiard-room, fit with one of Alcock's celebrated tables.

FURNITURE

The undersigned having removed to those large central premises, the EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM, 273, George-street, purpose holding periodical Sales of the contents of Furniture, Paints, Pictures, and articles of Vertu, which the same persons are daily adapted, and have abundant light and space for their exhibition, and to be sold to assure parties having furniture to dispose of every case shall be taken in its exhibition and sale.

Where sales are desired at private houses they will

trouble after same is placed in their hands, and where desired to remove to their rooms, they will carefully do by spring vans. Valuations made, and cash advanced when required.

RICHARD PEEK AND CO., Auctioneers, &c.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS are required for supply of all Medicines prescribed by any medical man, for the members and families of Court Royal P. M. A. O. E. F., on or before **WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.** For particulars apply to **JOHN KELLY, Secretary, No. 7, Goulburn-street West.**

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for Building six-roomed **HOUSE.** Plans and specifications, at 1, Prince Alfred-terrace, Fifth-street, Waverley.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited to
SATURDAY, 15th instant, for the erection of a
class HOUSE, in William-street. The various branches
are in one sum. For plans and specifications, apply
Bourke-street, to DAVID McBEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until F
DAY, 17th instant, for the erection of a HOUSE
corner of William-street and Darlinghurst Road.
The various branches, or in one sum. For plans and specifications
apply 161, Bourke-street, to DAVID McBEATH,
Architect.

TENDERS will be received up to the 17th instant,
building a wooden HULL of a Paddle Steamer.

DE C A L C O M A N I

Mrs. WILLIAM READING has just received a case of China for decoration by this beautiful art, consisting of toilet sets, chocolate cups, jug stands, candlesticks, vases, &c., &c.; also, designs and pictures, vases, and all the requisite materials. Printed instructions provided to purchasers.

Write Home and Central Glass Shade Depot, 92, and Market-street.

THE DEBATE ON THE COMMERCIAL
TREATY.

(*La Presse, Paris, May 18.*)

THE DEBATE ON THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.
(*La Presse, Paris, May 18.*)

Timiditate on the new system has already produced one result, the importance of which we must not exaggerate nor underestimate—we refer to the declaration made by the Minister of Commerce, that the Government would not yield to the demands of the foreign traders, that it would not lower the tariff settled by the treaties, and that it would content itself with maintaining them.

It is true that the speech of the Minister of Commerce did not lead one to anticipate this conclusion, and it seems even more surprising to those who oppose it. What did he, in fact, attempt to prove? He said of the facts and figures he had accumulated: The commercial treaty and the new system had both been the happier effect, that they had made the prosper of France. And that

with the present crisis, they had contributed, on the contrary, to ameliorate it. What was the nature

with the present crisis, they had contributed, on the contrary, to the solution of what was the natural conclusion to be drawn from them.

That it was requisite, in order to crown our policy of advance in this path of free trade, so fertile and so profitable to all, that we should not be content with this conclusion followed so naturally from speech that the Minister of Commerce had commenced by drawing it himself. He exclaimed: "Gentlemen, we have not only to have the duty of having to have entered it, and to have drawn after it all the countries of Europe."

And then the Minister said a few more words: "There are some who, more impatient and a greater hurry than we, accuse us of being timid, a wish to force us to go on ward. We shall not follow them."

There is evidently something contradictory in this double language. Legie was on the side of the timid when the Minister of Commerce called impatient advocates of free trade "timid." He was on the side of the tariff had opened to France this area of development and prosperity of which such a flattering picture he had just painted, and he was on the side of the free trade reductions. As the experience had been so favorable, it was right to go on, it was right to increase the degree of free trade.

The Minister of Commerce did not maintain his first conclusion, and he if he suspected another, it perhaps because he was not as convinced as he appeared to be.

and because, in any case, he felt that, spite of the applause of a part of the Corps Legislatif, pub-

and because, in any case, he felt that, spite of the appliances of a part of the Corps Legislatif, public opinion in France was not with him in this question.

We must consider the concession made by the Ministry of Commerce, in the name of the Government, as a first victory, and, in my opinion, as the only thing going on, they stop. That is a step towards repulsion, and the time does not appear very distant when it will be the turn to take the offensive.

(*Le Journal des Débats, Paris, May 18.*)

The Honorable M. Pouyer-Quertier "monopolises" yesterday's sitting, and even a part of to-day's. We do not complain. It is good that the trial of free trade should be conducted by a man who has been before the country, and the affair is important enough to make us put up with lengthiness. Still, we think that the Government should have been more sensibly abridged his speech without diminishing the force of his reasoning. What use to him was it, for instance, to criticise at such length the tables of the Customs House? The figures of the Administration of the Customs, said the member of the Council, were collected by the Customs House by the aid of which the Government itself is deceived. But who created this phantasmagoria? It was

merits of their system. Now, it turns against them; it shows, by the help of a magnifying glass perha-

merits of its system. Now, it turns against that which it shows, by the help of a magnifying glass perhaps, but which is not the action of a microscope, the benefits of free trade; but whose fault is this? It was not we who made this magic lantern, and it need not add that we cannot now reform the basis of the system, and so that we cannot avoid the making any comparisons impossible between the present commercial traffic and that of past years.

With data used to compare the commercial movement of one period with that of another, one can correct one table without correcting all; and it would be our affair to satisfy M. Poyser-Quetier, to make our affairs better than they were in 1827. Did M. Poyser-Quetier argue in a more conclusive manner by trying to establish that England had not been benefited by the tariff of 1827, in means of communication, and that they are less benefited with taxation. Thus he complained that the duties on the canals in the North which bring goods to Paris, and which he said to be Paris sufficiently lightened. Would not the lowering of the tariff be equivalent to an increase of facilities of communication, to a diminution of the carriage charges, to a decrease of the Government at the same time to decrease at an expense the natural obstacle of distance, and to remove the artificial obstacle of the tariff?

Extrait de la Revue des Deux Mondes.

Whatever one may think of the commercial treaty and its results, whether one profess opinions favor-

Whatever one may think of the commercial treaty and its results, whether one profess opinions favourable to free trade or to protection, it is not possible for labour, or cannot but admit that the system inaugurated in France by the letter of the 5th January, 1891, has worked under bad conditions. Not only do the agricultural and agricultural-industrial classes towards the nation have not been fulfilled, but it seems since then to have been particularly careful to protect the interests of the nation against the interests with the elements least compatible with the prompt development of public prosperity.

This is what M. Pouyer-Quertier showed with his well supported arguments amongst the members of the majority, and a vehement tirade which seemed to have been very taking. His speech, much more political than economic, spite of the figures and statistics which it is encumbered, will be reproduced on many points.

It is certain that the Government, at the same time that it concluded the commercial treaties, promised to reduce the budget. The budget, however, instead of the budget intended of decreasing, has risen from 1,800,000,000 to 2,300,000,000, an increase of 500,000,000. It is not surprising, according to the promises of government, the commercial treaty to make over international relations better, more easy

in a more delicate state than ever. It is certain that the Government led us to anticipate great economy

in a more delicate state than ever. It is certain that the Government led us to anticipate great economic progress, and that we have not yet seen the progress that was immensurably swollen. It is certain, lastly, that after all these fine things, the Government promises the realisation of the problem of cheap living, a problem on the contrary most articles of food have been taken.

But what M. Pouyer-Quertier did not say, and which, nevertheless, is not enough all his speech, is that the question is much more complicated than it seems to be. M. Pouyer-Quertier touches on this point when he reproaches the Government with having done everything to increase the cost of living, and that the reproach is just. No more in economic terms than in any others is it good to bind a country without having considered it, without having prepared it for the consequences of such a measure. It is not true in so far as free trade or protection is concerned. It is lawful to wait till business is up and interest rates are so low that the Government can afford to propose to govern itself has been disregarded? We do not ask whether that is noble, but whether it is wise, whether that shows great foresight. Did it not seem to us that the high price of corn was a little less a sad situation in which our country now is, meet in the Chamber with the opposition of the deputies, the

abundance as soon as their own particular interests suffer? Before the war in Germany, when a far-

abundance as soon as their own particular interest suffers. There was in Germany, when the application of the law to the "stop bet" pieces of covetousness, did these gentlemen refuse and give the authorities *carte blanche*? Did they not say, "We are not going to do that, because it will now appear so disastrous"? We reproached the orator speakers the day before yesterday with not confining themselves to confessing a single fault, we reproached them with not confessing the faults of the Government and on themselves; we reproached them, moreover, with always attributing our present ills to the Government, and not to the Government itself, being able for once to act contritely. But at least the Government has one excuse; it is defending itself, and only conforms to the imperious instinct of human nature.

The Deputies have not this excuse. Elected to control the Executive, their first duty is to look upon as their duty to control the Executive. If they fail in this mission, they neglect their duty. We cannot help, therefore, when we hear now some of the Deputies of the Majority passionately protest against the Government, and we hear others, the Deputies of the Minority, remarking to them that personal government is a great system, the vices of which are felt in all directions. It is the system, the results which are the cause of all this system, and the results which

and not to go back to the cause. They demand that the Chamber should be consulted as to the tariffs.

it has produced in the commercial sphere, and not to go back to the cause. They demand that the Chamber should be consulted as to the tariffs, they consent that it should not be with regard to foreign policy of the country. This way of reason-

KINGS FROM JUDY.

man: I'm so very sorry—I am anxious to put never mind; it's finally asked you

court recently, about seven years ago—fish, worth of Lord the first case in fish advocated will not again

REPLY.—This is day or two ago, of the Mint "is

"con'eat," said seawin is Mr. ever to alter this

"Will o'-the-

connecting.

what the "Heir with the air of

The ordinary two processes the forenoon, the afternoon, called of his morning's ballot-box. The ministerial ballot, strictly limited to cardinal whose draw. The added-down, so rison, within er's name, toances; and in me motto from he same at the museum for middle space, the candidates. Myer in silence, r is called to en by conaci-nal drops his When all have papers is made lected by lot, other every on a pin. A majority of y to open the pers, with the is not due to lawful for a own creation. ese papers are mough the most-ary ballot, it al to repeat a candidate for the morning, second vote Cardinal," ing's choice in- e papers are he papers are containing the cators only in o, or of a vote y the elector of 1829 e ballot with ardinal Grego- Gregory XVI. ctors, however, ternoon ballot with any with cardinals are mitted this act, g Castiglione's e the ballot of g Castiglione sity." The day by a yet ere were being manting, and, been secured, every cardinal aspection fell on d. It had to have ab- and dropped it otherwise inevit-morning.—*This Courtwright.*

of the strange listed in this :—A certain man with \$90 lismmn accom-whom he com-orders to go into d. The Arab, d. His own de-ments, with a ld appear at a n, immensely French friend, in exccuting d to try and event and told who ap- the cases was the Judge, the down together, strissment was Judge, turning pay the Frank On receiving a added, "Then delay this ent without a place—for the s, after which Finally, the de Lands," by

ter a long walk ere shown into which, open to ed on the floor ne chant to the balcony above e the Moorish ish the excep-e's faces of the smoking men, and delicately carved y, and over all an impressive month, made a tely convey to a wild beast, ending over a way his c. Gradually, more excited, ons and seizing from him, pro-unching it by-rying the whole ating furiously good-sized pebb-ry performance y a minute be-so hot that one prickly cactus, es of approved food. Another g by its tail to positively, and prating may pro-ed for myself ere is no doubt swallowed, as performers. The pressed by the coy. Dancing quently, but stod less with at of fantastic of moniac howls of sm.—Mr. J. D.

a large quan-anian judges in pondence shows ce was planned proves that the lodges. In con-400 Pennan to the United

TEA AND NOODLES

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by au-
tion, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, Ju-
14, at 11 o'clock,

25 bales tea and wrapping papers,
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

PLAID VESTS.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Liberator.

Under instructions from the consignee,
R. F. STUBBS and Co. will sell by au-
tion, at the Rooms, **THIS DAY, Ja-**
n 14th, at 11 o'clock.

O in diamond A at side.

1-17-12 cases plaid vests, each 12 gross.
5 cases ditto ditto 550cs.

To Soodamoh, Graziers, &c.

Rye Grass
Red and White Clover.

Just arrived.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell at
auction, at the Rooms, **THIS DAY, Ja-**
n 14th, at 11 o'clock.

300 bales premium rye grass seed
10 casks white clover ditto
10 ditto red clover ditto
10 ditto cow grass ditto.

Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the A. Packet,
comprising
Full-cut Shingles
Market-cut ditto
Five and Six Feet Broad Box Palings
Wattle Staves

For Positive Sale,
At the Market Wharf (Taylor's),
On **WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON** next, the 15th Ja-
n at 3 o'clock.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors,
Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and Co. have received in-
structions to sell by auction, at the Mar-
ket Wharf, on **WEDNESDAY** next, the 15th July,
the entire cargo of the A. Packet, from Robert Tye
comprising

37,000 full-cut shingles
80,000 market ditto
21,626 6 feet box palings
9,750 5 feet ditto
1,084 4 feet wattle staves
1,442 3 feet inch ditto

3,920 2 feet 8 inch ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of
FINE CONGOU TEAS,
1318 Chests
1957 half chests
768 Boxes
balance of the following cargoes:—
ERNEST MARIA
CATHERINA
M. W. RASS
TIENTSIN.

The Auctioneers beg to announce to the public that the above comprises the whole area of stock of Kailow and Fine Teas in the market, all of which are for unreserved sale. Sample packages are in the rooms, and every facility will be afforded for testing the various qualities.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will offer for unreserved sale, by public auction, the whole of the remaining cargo of the above Foochow Company, consisting of the following:—
ERNEST MARIA
CATHERINA
M. W. RASS
TIENTSIN.

Qualities—Ordinary to Best Rating:
No. 1—16 chests, each 81 lbs.
No. 18—98 half chests, each 41 lbs.
21—61 ditto, ditto 41 lbs.
110—110 ditto, ditto 41 lbs.
21—97 chests, each 41 lbs.
22—28 half-chests, each 40 lbs.
6—68 extra, each 40 lbs.
17—172 ditto, ditto 44 lbs.
No. 10—63 boxes, each 12 lbs.

Finest Medium and Kailow,
No. 19—138 ditto, ditto 12 lbs.
18—130 ditto, ditto 12 lbs.
11—89 ditto, ditto 12 lbs.
12—123 ditto, ditto 12 lbs.
2—42 chests, each 84 lbs.
2—60 ditto, ditto 84 lbs.

Ex Catherina.
Clean and Fine Strong-flavoured Kailow:
No. 78—78 chests ditto ditto, ditto 84 lbs.
46—95 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto 43 lbs.
70—70 chests ditto ditto, ditto 42 lbs.
71—24 chests ditto ditto, ditto 84 lbs.
41—41 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto 43 lbs.

Fine Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong-flavour:
No. 74—74 half-chests ditto ditto souchong-flavour, each 42 lbs.
55—154 chests very choice pekoe ditto, ditto 67 lbs.
63—44 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto 86 lbs.
33—49 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto 43 lbs.
33—98 ditto ditto, ditto 42 lbs.
40—40 ditto souchong-flavour, ditto 42 lbs.
120—127 chests ditto ditto, ditto 84 lbs.
40—139 ditto ditto, ditto 84 lbs.

Clean, Strong, and Choice Flavour:
21—111 half-chests, souchong and pekoe flavour, each 42 lbs.
45—53 chests very strong, souchong flavour, each 67 lbs.
50—145 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 84 lbs.

Finest Pekoe Souchong Family Congou:
No. 74—160 chests choice flavouring Kailow, each 42 lbs.
80—96 ditto ditto ditto, each 43 lbs.
80—80 chests extra ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.
73—72 ditto ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.
80—147 half-chests finest ditto ditto, each 42 lbs.
62—99 ditto extra ditto ditto, each 43 lbs.
80—80 chests ditto ditto strong ditto ditto, each 80 lbs.
57—69 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.
57—57 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.
57—57 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.

30.— 10 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 84 lbs.
44.— 116 half-chests choice ditto ditto, each 43 lbs.
46.— 18 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 43 lbs.
57.— 67 chests ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 85 lbs.
55-6.— 196 boxes, each 12 lbs.

Ex Timbint,
No. 56.— 22 chests finest congrus, each 85 lbs.

Ex M. W. Saxe,
No. 26.— 39 chests fine congrus, each 83 lbs.
32.— 70 boxes finest ditto, each 12 lbs.

Lot 1.— Sample and muster packages ex Saxe
2.— Ditto ditto ditto ex Ernst Maria
3.— Ditto ditto ditto ex Catherine.

Terms, libéral.

OREGON TIMBER.

The Entire cargo of the barken *LORELEI*, just arrived in
British Columbia, and a splendid assortment of sugar
Yale Oregon Pine, comprising
Inch Tongued and Grooved Flooring Boards
Beach Inch Boards
Scantling, long lengths
Deals, ditto
Two-Inch Deck Planks
Square Timber, &c., &c., &c.

For Positive Sale,
Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. Henderson, and Co
At Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 17th July,
At 2 o'clock prompt.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors,
Country Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received in
their structions from the importers to sell
for Cash, the cargo of the barken *LORELEI*, Miller's Point,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior Oregon timber, from Brit-
Columbia, consisting of

BOARDS
6,100 feet long inch boards, from 18 inches to 24 inch
wide
50,472 feet T. and G. inch Scoring boards, 6 x 1
10,165 feet Scoring boards, 4 x 1.

SCANTLINGS
18,229 feet 8 x 2 quartering, long lengths
8,445 feet 4 x 2 ditto ditto
8,830 feet 6 x 24 ditto ditto
2,904 feet 6 x 24 ditto ditto
6,900 feet 6 x 24 scantling, long lengths

6,432 feet 4 x 8 ditto ditto
2,060 feet 6 x 8 ditto ditto.

DEALS

6,860 feet 3 x 9 doals, 18 to 64 feet
10,676 feet 3 x 10 ditto, 18 to 64 feet
6,476 feet 3 x 11 ditto, 18 to 28 feet
12,158 feet 3 x 12 ditto, 18 to 60 feet.

SQUARE TIMBER

15,264 feet 12 x 12 square timber, 38 to 66 feet lengths.

The whole will be landed and ready for delivery
the wharf immediately after the sale.

Terms at sale.

